

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow un-
settled; gentle south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 64; lowest, 48.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

TRUCE TERMS SENT TO KAISER BY A COURIER; FOCH FIXES 72 HOUR LIMIT FOR AN ANSWER; EMPEROR REJECTS DEMAND FOR A BROADCAST; ALLIES DRIVE BACK ENEMY ON WHOLE FRONT

WAR BOARDS TO GUIDE BUSINESS TO PEACE BASIS

Munition Industries and
Food Administration May
Be Made Permanent.

PRICE FIXING TO HOLD Two More Liberty Loans Are Planned—Control for Foreign Sales.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The War Industries Board, the Food Administration and probably all other war organizations in Washington are to be continued through the reconstruction period under plans outlined by the Administration.
Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board stated officially to-day that the organization will exercise its functions until the peace treaty is signed. It is known, however, the administrative programme goes further and contemplates continuance of practically all of the war organizations until the country is definitely back on a firm peace basis and the channels of commerce, trade and industry have assumed normal conditions.
In most instances legislation will be necessary, and it will be sought by the President. Republican leaders say they will assist such action provided no effort is made to establish permanency for the various war boards with their present powers.

Plans for Readjustment.
Legislation contemplated for the Food Administration and the War Industries Board looks toward permanency, it is understood. Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board in an official statement to-day said:
"A committee named by the President has been and is now at work to devise the best mechanism of bringing about adjustments from a war to a peace basis. The report of the committee may take the form of suggested legislation. The whole effect of the readjustment plans will be to the end of bringing about necessary changes with as little dislocation as possible and the full opportunity for all to benefit as in the past by individual ingenuity, vision and fair dealing."
Under the Overman act, which runs until the proclamation of peace, the President has power to transfer all the war boards to the various regularly constituted Departments of the Government, and it is likely this will be done.

The Railroad Administration will not be affected by this programme. Under the railroad control law it continues to operate for twenty-one months after the proclamation of peace, when railroad control automatically ceases. The same holds true with wire control, but the period is for six months. The report of the Board, Fuel Administration and the Committee on Public Information are contingent on the emergency. That is they end with the proclamation of peace. The day of the proclamation rests with the President, but it cannot come until the peace treaty has been signed and ratified.

After War Programme.
The extensive War Department and Navy Department organizations are statutory ones and shrinkage in them is dependent upon demobilization and military plans.
Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and members of the official and volunteer war loan organizations are hard at work on the after war financing programme that the country must face. Even if hostilities are ended, it was pointed out on good authority, at least two more war loans will be necessary to meet Government expenditures before the war machinery, whirling at top speed, can be halted. Even under the most drastic retrenchment possible the army will have to be clothed, fed and cared for until full demobilization comes after peace is proclaimed. War contracts for materials and supplies will have to be carried out, and the Government will meet its contractual obligations. It is said. Expenditures which are running at a rate in excess of \$2,000,000,000 a month cannot be shut off at once.
Chairmen of the various Federal Reserve banks and chairmen of all of the district committees in the country, both men and women, have been meeting in Washington for two days considering the necessary programme. Work of the War Savings and Liberty Loan organizations

NO CHANGE IN DRAFT CALLS, SAYS BAKER

All War Activities Con-
tinue Despite the Probable
Signing of Armistice.

NEED MEN FOR GARRISONS Selective Process Planned for Demobilization—Navy Opens Way for Discharges.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Confusion and uncertainty already exist throughout the country regarding what is to happen in the matter of the draft and other military activities going on. The War Department and every other Government agency began to stagger to-day under tons of messages from every quarter asking for enlightenment. They poured in from the big industrial centres all day long, yesterday's extraordinary demonstration having stimulated many of them.
Secretary Baker was besieged by newspaper correspondents to-day with inquiries regarding the Government's plans but the Secretary declined flatly to make any announcement until the armistice had been signed. He did, however, deny that any orders had gone forth holding up draft calls or interfering with the selective process now being conducted by local boards. The report that the draft would be stopped he refused to affirm or deny.
That the Government already had begun to cancel many contracts Mr. Baker also denied.

No Contracts Being Cancelled.
"So far as I know," said Mr. Baker, "there has been not a single contract cancelled on account of the pendency of the armistice. The Government is cancelling contracts all the time in the ordinary course of business for which the present situation is in no wise responsible."
The hotels of the capital are filling up fast with persons holding contracts who are frantically trying to get inside information on what is going to happen, but so far have not been successful.
Little doubt is felt here that the signing of the armistice will result not only in instantly halting the calls of drafted men to the camps but also in shutting down on troop shipments. It was reported to-day that a division which was on the point of embarking yesterday had been ordered to remain in the States.

There are now approximately 2,000,000 men under arms in this country and 2,000,000 abroad. Demobilization of the men under arms in this country should be begun immediately upon the signing of the armistice, but it is a process which will take many months. It is understood the plans being worked out provide for the application of the selective process to demobilization by which the men for certain industries will be taken first.
The navy is considering a plan by which men will be allowed to make applications for immediate dismissal and if they can show that places are awaiting them they will be granted it. It is the belief of many Senators who have given thought to the problem that the return of the men in the National Army camps in this country should be made as speedily as possible. They assert that this is particularly true of the men who have been taken from certain industries like agriculture and food production.

Government economists declare that any system of immediate demobilization sending 2,000,000 men back to jobs, many of which are held by women, or men brought from other employment would bring economic conditions fraught with great danger.
The men in France can be brought home only as fast as ship tonnage can be made available.
Fewer Ships for Troops.
This nation in recent months has sent 250,000 men a month to Europe. This was accomplished with the aid of many British ships. When hostilities cease these ships will be withdrawn to transport British troops to Canada, Australia and India, and to resume commerce. The percentage of transport in American ships has steadily risen, but it is not more than half. This means that the maximum rate of return will be considerably under the rate of departure unless neutral ships willing to accept American foodstuffs and raw materials can be secured.
Even so, it will take many months to bring all forces home. It is likely that the warships will occupy the Rhine and other German border provinces and will police northern France. This would take a considerable force and would permit the French and Belgians to turn to the work of reconstruction.

Four Fall to Death in Smokestack.
CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Four steel workers were plucked to-day from a scaffold collapsed.

WILLIAM REPLIES 'NO' TO ULTIMATUM SENT BY SOCIALIST PARTY

Refuses to Assume "Terrible Responsibility" of Hand-
ing Germany to Entente and "Delivering Country
Up to Anarchy"—Maximilian Resigns.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—Emperor William of Germany has refused to accede to the demands that he abdicate, says a German wireless despatch picked up here to-night.
To an ultimatum of the Socialists the Emperor replied through Minister of the Interior Dries that he refused to abdicate voluntarily on the ground that he could not at the moment of peace undertake the terrible responsibility of handing over Germany to the Entente and delivering up the country to anarchy.
Prince Maximilian of Baden, the Imperial German Chancellor, has resigned, according to a German wireless despatch. The wireless says that Prince Max tendered his resignation in view of the altered parliamentary situation, but that acceptance of it is still outstanding.

BASEL, Nov. 8.—The abdication of Emperor William and the renunciation of the throne by Crown Prince Frederick William before noon to-day were demanded in an ultimatum sent by the managing committee of the German Socialist party at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the Imperial German Chancellor, according to the *Correspondence Socialiste*, the official organ of the Socialist party of Germany.

Five Demands in Ultimatum.
The managing committee of the Socialist party considered the entire political situation and its decisions were embodied in the ultimatum which Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist member of the German Cabinet without portfolio, sent to Chancellor Maximilian. These decisions were:
First—The right of public assembly.
Second—The military and police must be ordered to exercise great reserve.
Third—The immediate transformation of the Prussian Government in conformity with the views of the majority in the Reichstag.
Fourth—Greater Socialist influence in the Reichstag.
Fifth—The abdication of Emperor William and the renunciation of the throne by the Crown Prince.

Threat of Withdrawal Made.
The Imperial Chancellor was asked to reply before noon to-day, accepting the conditions. Otherwise the Socialists declared they would withdraw from the Government.
The Berlin *Gazette* announces that the Inter-Party Committee of the Reichstag has taken no decision respecting the question of the abdication of the German Emperor, but that the majority recognizes the imperative necessity of an early solution of the problem.
The *Vorwarts* of Berlin publishes a new proclamation to German workmen by the Social Democratic party in which is emphasized the party's firm intention to obtain full democratic liberty for the German people. The proclamation says in part:
"All those who, through unwise policies, caused this calamity to come upon our people must resign their posts. All necessary measures are being taken to this end. No exception will be made of any person, however highly placed."

GEN. WOOD URGES HIS
TROOPS TO CARRY ON
Training to Continue Even if
Armistice Is Signed.

CAMP PUNTER, Kansas, Nov. 8.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood to-day posted the following appeal to men of the Tenth Division:
"Even if an armistice is signed it does not mean the end of the war. It simply means that the terms of peace will be discussed. They may or may not be agreed upon. The work and training of the division will go on with the same energy and spirit as heretofore. There is nothing in the present situation which justifies a change of procedure on our part, and as soldiers it is our duty to carry on without reference to an armistice until we receive instructions to the contrary."

AUSTRIANS APPEAL FOR FOOD.
Swiss Plan Relief While Message
Goes to Allies.
BERNE, Nov. 8.—The populations of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the westernmost part of Austria, have appealed to the Swiss Federal Council to send food. The Council sent the request to the French Ambassador, who will transmit it to the allied governments.

Tortures of a Christian Girl Held Captive
Two Years by Turks, told by herself in
Sunday's American—Circulation Last Sun-
day 241,932—Largest in America—Ad.
Tortures of a Christian Girl Held Captive
Two Years by Turks, told by herself in
Sunday's American—Circulation Last Sun-
day 241,932—Largest in America—Ad.

BAVARIA NOW REPUBLIC, KING LUDWIG OUSTED

New Rule Is Suddenly Es-
tablished After Great
Popular Meeting.

ESSEN JOINS IN REVOLT German Navy Sails From Kiel Under Red Flag—Rail- ways Are Cut.

BASEL, Nov. 8.—A republic has been proclaimed in Bavaria at the conclusion of a great popular meeting yesterday, says a telegram from Munich under today's date.
During the sitting at the Diet Palace to-day a decree was passed deposing the Wittelsbach dynasty, according to a despatch received here to-night from Munich, Bavaria.
A Munich despatch gives additional details of the meeting at which the republic was proclaimed. Several thousand persons were present, having come by invitation of the Socialist party. After fiery speeches by numerous orators the crowd adopted a resolution demanding the abdication of the Kaiser, renunciation of right to succession by the Crown Prince, the introduction of a democratic regime in Germany, acceptance of an armistice, no future war except for national defence, social reforms and an eight hour day for workmen.

Soldiers Join in Procession.
The speakers were received with great enthusiasm. They all affirmed that the Socialist party urged neither the revolution, nor the overthrow of the Kaiser, but desired only complete reform.
In a procession which was formed and which was a mile long many men of all arms headed by a band. The procession marched to the Royal Palace and the Ministry, where the Government hurriedly posted appeals for the populace to remain calm.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—Telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin, which was shut off for some time, has been reopened.
Hamburg in Hands of Reds.
The great German maritime port of Hamburg is completely in the hands of the revolutionaries, according to reports from Hamburg newspapers printed by the *Colony Gazette*. The red flag is flying on all the ships in the harbor. The headquarters of the commander of the port has been occupied by the Soldiers' Council after existing occurrences in which machine guns were used. All kinds of excesses took place in the night of the 7th and 8th. The commander there agreed to all the demands submitted by the Soldiers' Council.
Bremen and Cuxhaven are in the hands of the revolutionaries, the Schleswig-Volks-Zeitung says.
Torpedo Boat Crews Quit.
Revolutionaries have cut the North German Railway line south of Flensburg in Schleswig-Holstein. This broke communications from the north with Hamburg.
A Berlin wireless despatch says:
"The Thuringian square remains faithful to the Government."
The ferry between Treillevor, Sweden, and Samsen, Germany, has been seized because the crews of the German torpedo boats at Samsen are refusing to obey the orders of their commanding officers.
Some of the German warships from Kiel have arrived at Flensburg, in Schleswig, the *Berlingske Tidende* of this city reports. Their officers were placed under the command of the sailors.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The movement which resulted in the seizing of virtually the entire German navy by revolutionary forces was carried out in a fairly peaceful manner, according to the *Exchange Telegraph* correspondent at Copenhagen. The red flag was hoisted quite generally, he adds.
All the large warships connected with the navy were also taken over by the revolutionaries.
At Wilhelmshaven the naval officers agreed to hand authority over to the rebels if they would promise to make no resistance should the British attack that naval port.

The Third Infantry Regiment, according to these advices, has taken possession of the airfield at Oldenburg, in Holstein.
Blankenau, a commune in Westphalia, has joined the revolution.
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Continued on Second Page.

See the Great German Retreat in the
Remarkable Photographs in Pictorial
Graphic—*Tomorrow's Sunday American*—
Circulation Last Sunday 241,932—Largest
in America—Ad.

BRITISH ENTER TOURNAL, YANKS GAIN IN WOEVRE

Germans Quicken Retreat
as Haig and Petain Get
Into the Open.

AMERICAN INFANTRY BEFORE SEDAN Slows Up Till Artillery Is Moved Forward.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Fighting activity was kept up all along the front in France by the Allies to-day, the British, French and Americans continuing to gain. The British renewed their push eastward toward Mons and Maubeuge, while the French continued to advance northward and have reached the Meuse from Metziers to a junction with the Americans at Sedan. The armies around Sedan were relatively quiet, but Pershing's men to the east of the river Meuse have reached the Woivre forest and made an advance in the neighborhood of Harautmont and Brandeville.

Despite bad weather Field Marshal Haig's men renewed their southward advance along the line from Tournai southward to their junction with the French. Tournai has been entered by the British and south of that town the Germans have started a withdrawal movement. Pressing after them the British crossed the Scheldt, south of Antwerp, and have occupied Conde and several villages along the Conde-Mons Canal, including Dour and Thuin.

Race for the Bottle Neck.
Further south British troops have taken Avesnes and are across the main road leading almost due north to Maubeuge. The railroad running westward from Maubeuge has been cut west of that city by advancing British patrols.
The Allies have now all but closed the north and east bottle necks through which the Germans are counting on making their escape from France. It has become a race between the Allies and the Germans, the latter to get out, the former to head them off. East of Sedan, according to reports brought in by American aviators, all the roads are choked with fleeing Germans. They are hurrying away in every conceivable kind of transport, with those who are unable to ride either walking or running. Their whole effort is confined to getting out.

Getting Into the Open.
Given two or three days more in which to push forward the allied troops will be out in the open. The British past the interminable waterways north and northeast of Valenciennes into the level country west of Brussels, the French in the Ardennes and the Americans out into the Woivre plain west of Metz.

In these great stretches of open country the Germans will be deprived of the natural defenses, such as hills, ravines and forests, which have enabled them to slow up the allied advance until now. Military observers are a unit in the belief that once the German armies are pressed beyond the French frontiers their retreat will become a rout.

PERSHING ENTERS
FOREST OF WOEVRE
By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE
MEUSE FRONT, NOV. 8.—The right wing
Continued on Second Page.

Smokes for Soldiers
in Holiday Packages
PUBLIC and private entertain-
ments are being devised to
boost THE SUN Tobacco Fund
in its drive for another \$100-
000 in order to accomplish this
aim. But individual donors are
not to lie back and let the enter-
tainers do all the giving. They
must wake up and send in their
contributions at once if they
wish to be in on the holiday
distribution.
On page 7 the smoke fund asks
if the donors do not hear THE
SUN Tobacco Fund's reveille;
we've got to wake them up if the
smokes are to go over in time.
WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCO FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors.

405,000 Captured on West Front This Year

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Two hundred thousand prisoners were taken by the British on the western front from January 1 to November 5, inclusive, according to an official announcement made in the House of Commons last night.

KAISER'S HAND SEEN IN DELAY

Reference of Armistice to Spa,
Where He Awaits, Indicates
He Is in Control.

FOCH'S POWERS LIMITED
Marshal Cannot Modify Truce
Terms—Publicity Attends
Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Germany has until 11 o'clock Monday morning, French time, to accept or reject the armistice terms handed this morning to her delegates on the western front. The German plenipotentiaries have been at Spa since the armistice was signed at 11 o'clock on Sunday, Nov. 11, 1918.

The Secretary of State is informed that Marshal Foch reported to Paris at 10:25 this morning that the German plenipotentiaries had arrived at his headquarters with full powers from the Kaiser. The text of the armistice was read to them and delivered to them. The German plenipotentiaries requested that hostilities be stopped at once. This request was refused them.
Meeting With Marshal Foch.
Earlier the State Department had announced the receipt of advice to the effect that the meeting of the plenipotentiaries with Marshal Foch had occurred at 9 A. M. Paris time, and that a maximum of seven-and-a-half hours—three hours and a half—had been given to the plenipotentiaries to accept or reject the terms. The seventy-two hours, according to the State Department advice, had begun at 11 A. M. This would indicate that the plenipotentiaries of the meeting had taken some time and that it was not until these had been concluded and the German plenipotentiaries had the terms in their hands and had read them over that the time limit had begun to operate.
Today's despatches covering this point, it was admitted, were not definite as to the date, but as official news interpreted them it meant that the Germans had exactly seventy-two hours from 11 o'clock this morning to answer yes or no. In the case of the Austrian armistice the time was only two days.

It appears from later unofficial advice that after receiving the terms the German plenipotentiaries sent a special courier to Spa, in Belgium, where the German High Command is located, and that the Kaiser himself was waiting there to receive them. Thus it appears to officials here that the Kaiser is still a leading figure in German affairs despite all reports of his having completely lost his power, and that he is still to have a voice in the armistice matter.

Kaiser's Power Indicated.
Indeed, the move of the German plenipotentiaries to Spa indicates, because of the difficulties of the roads under present conditions. Therefore the receipt of the German reply is likely to be delayed a number of hours beyond the time possible under normal conditions.

Preceded by a Trumpeter.
Describing the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries at Spa, the *Intercontinental* says the automobile carried white flags and was preceded by a trumpeter. Some French soldiers under an officer approached them on the road just outside the lines.

The delegates established their identity and showed their credentials. The eyes of the members of the German party were then blindfolded and the delegates proceeded to the place where they spent the night.
The company of German road menders which accompanied the envoys did not cross the lines. The party started early in the morning for the French headquarters.
Winterfeldt and Gen. von Gruenel wore uniforms of the rank of general. Von Salow was in the uniform of an Admiral of the fleet. Matthias Erzberger and Count von Oberndorff were in plain civilian dress.
The delegates were taken to a house where preparations had been made to receive them. They stayed there during the night and this morning were conducted to a place in the Department of the Aisne, which is a meeting place fixed by Marshal Foch. This trip took about four hours.
Marshal Foch will have with him Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea

DELEGATES USE RADIO Party Enters French Lines After Trumpeting and Is Blindfolded.

Reply Must Be Received by 11
A. M. Monday, French Time,
to Be Effective.

MESSANGER GOES TO SPA

PARIS, Nov. 8.—An official note issued this afternoon says:

The German delegates arrived this morning at Marshal Foch's headquarters. They made a formal demand for an armistice. The text of the conditions of the Allies was read and delivered to them. They asked a cessation of arms. It was refused them. The enemy has seventy-two hours to answer.

It was announced later that the German demand for a cessation of hostilities was for an immediate suspension within which the German reply must be received will end at 11 o'clock Monday morning.
The French wireless service has picked up a despatch by Gen. Winterfeldt of the German armistice delegation to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Command announcing that a courier, Capt. Hellendorf, will cross the lines between 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock to-night and that the French command has taken measures for his safety.

The courier is taking the text of the conditions of the armistice to Spa, no other means of communication being practicable.

German Delegates' Message.
The message of the German plenipotentiaries for an armistice to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Command—Friday morning at 11 o'clock—has been received. The plenipotentiaries received the conditions of an armistice as well as a formal demand that they be accepted or refused within seventy-two hours, expiring on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, French time.
The German proposal for an immediate conclusion and provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch.

Please acknowledge receipt and send back courier as soon as possible with your latest instructions. Sending of fresh despatches is not necessary for the moment.

Spa is believed to be the headquarters for the German High Command. The town is in Belgium seventeen miles southeast of Liege and near the border of Prussia. It is about 100 miles northeast of La Capelle, near where the German emissaries entered the French lines. Strass is laid by the terms on the presence of Emperor William at Spa, where the terms of the armistice are being examined by the German plenipotentiaries.

The journey of the German courier to Spa and return will require far more time than the distances indicate, because of the difficulties of the roads under present conditions. Therefore the receipt of the German reply is likely to be delayed a number of hours beyond the time possible under normal conditions.

Continued on Second Page.